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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 8, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 42 2 p.m. 47
Humidity 65 34

January 8, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 86 67

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.49.

7556 日五十月八

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Preparing for War Against the Allies.

January 6, 2.30 p.m.
Apparently the Greek Government is preparing for war against the Entente.
The pro-German Press, in most violent language, declares that the blockade has caused an intolerable situation.
Reservists are being secretly enrolled and are ordered to be ready to join their regiments at an hour's notice.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S DRASTIC ACTION.

Rooting Out Pro-German Officials.

January 5, 2.30 p.m.
There is much speculation as to the attitude of Emperor Charles of Austria, who has displayed an unexpected determination in weeding out officials of the old regime. The remarkable fact is that most of the dismissals are of notorious pro-Germans.
The latest dismissals include Baron Macco, the principal departmental chief of the Foreign Office; and Count Forgach, the second chief; to whose machinations the war was largely due.
It is reported that the Emperor is going to Budapest to supervise the reorganisation of the Government and the rooting out of the pro-Germans.
Another significant move is the unmasking of the Austrian Socialists, who are now permitted even to demand the evacuation of Allied territories in the west and the south.

AGRICULTURAL REVIVAL PREDICTED.

January 7, 3.55 a.m.
Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, speaking at Bedford, forecasted a great revival of agriculture as a result of the war. He appealed to farmers to produce all they could for man and beast, and said he intended to establish clubs for growing potatoes and for pig-keeping, with the help of the Treasury.

INDIAN POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

January 6, 2.30 p.m.
Discussing the B.J.'s investigations in regard to post-war trade, the Times remarks that some limitations will be required regarding the way in which minerals may be dealt with after extraction, in order to prevent their being used against us in war.
In regard to shipping, it points out that India will be able to bargain for fair treatment, since she may prohibit or restrict the employment of lascars on alien ships.
In regard to tariff problems, it says, in view of the possibility of dumping after the war, it is necessary to consider the effect of a heavy or moderate duty on enemy imports and a preferential tariff, graded according to the country of origin.

A Cowardly Ruse.

January 6, 2.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Telegraph states that a Dutch ship returning from the Dutch East Indies received a distress signal in the Bay of Biscay. She proceeded to the spot and found a German submarine not in the least distressed, whose commander was most disappointed at the arrival of a Dutch, instead of an English, steamer.

Latest Sinking.

January 6, 2.30 p.m.
The latest sinkings reported are the Norwegian steamer Helgoy and the Greek steamer Teropina.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Aerial Squadrons Busy.

January 7, 4.35 p.m.
A French communique says:—There have been bombing encounters west of the Meuse.
Our artillery frequently bombarded the northern slopes of Hill 285 and German defences near Mort Homme.
An enemy coup de main east of the Meuse failed completely.
Attempted enemy attacks in the Vosges were stopped by our fire.
One of our aeroplane squadrons bombarded aerodromes at Hancourt and Matigny, the railway station at Artois, enemy cantonments at Lisancourt wood, and depots at Attiche.

Weather Restricts Fighting.

January 7, 6.25 p.m.
A German wireless official message says:—An English attack, south of Arras broke down under gunfire.
The weather restricted fighting.

Artillery Struggle in Belgium.

January 8, 12.20 a.m.
A French communique reports a lively artillery struggle in the sector of Nieuport-Bains, Belgium.

A Successful British Raid.

January 7, 11.20 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We completely repulsed an attack at Beaumont Hamel and successfully carried out a raid to the south of Arras, taking nineteen prisoners.
A short, heavy bombardment in the morning preceded an attempt to enter our trenches to the south-west of Wytschaete, but the enemy was driven off in disorder with considerable losses.
Our fire drove off an attempt to the north of Ypres under cover of an intense bombardment.

SPLendid ITALIAN ADVANCE.

January 7, 6.25 p.m.
A wireless official Italian message says:—We have advanced 500 metres on the Cerna front.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

GERMANY GETTING RECKLESS.

British Merchantmen to be Sunk Wholesale.

January 7, 3.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that another indication that Germany is likely to run amok at any moment is contained in the Dutch pro-German organ, the Toekomst, intimating that the Germans regard all British merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers, which will be sunk without regard to life. It warns neutrals that their flags will not protect them.

German Boasting.

January 7, 3.55 a.m.
The German Emperor's Order to the Army and Navy has started a new outburst of boasting in the German Press, which shouts with joy at the capture of Braila, although a German official message admits that the place was an empty shell.

A Blow Through Switzerland?

January 7, 2.45 p.m.
In view of the possibility of Germany meditating a blow at France through Switzerland, it is noteworthy that the French Government, according to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, has recently renewed assurances to the Swiss Government that France will strongly respect Swiss neutrality.

Starving Germans.

January 6, 2.30 p.m.
Reuter learns from an authoritative source that at no period of the war has there been such striking evidence of rapid and progressive economic deterioration in enemy countries as during the past two months.
Expectation of huge hauls of oil and grain from Rumania have not been realised, and owing to the failure of the potato harvest the population in many parts of Germany is starving.

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

Capture of Braila.

January 8, 2.30 p.m.
Braila, which has been captured by the enemy, is normally a great grain depot, but the stores were probably destroyed, as the German communique does not mention any booty.

Germans Admit Russian Advance.

January 7, 6.25 p.m.
A German wireless official message states:—A strong Russian attack failed at Mitau. We took 1,300 prisoners, and have pushed back the Russo-Rumanians between Otuz Valley and Patna Valley and stormed the summit of Odolesti.
The Russians attacked on a twenty-five kilometre front between Fescani and Fudei and advanced in the direction of Obilesti.
English attempts on Bulgarian advanced posts north-east of Doiran failed.

The Russian Offensive.

January 7, 6.25 p.m.
A Russian wireless official message says:—In the Riga fighting we took 500 prisoners and surprised and captured trenches.
In the Otuz valley we retired north-west of Fescani.
To the east, the Rumanians restored their position at Kapatana in the same area and threw back a dense attack south-west of Fescani.
We adopted the offensive and reached the line of the Rasputza lake.

SIR SAM HUGHES EXONERATED.

January 7, 2.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that the report of the investigation of the Militia Departments into the sale of ammunition to the Admiralty completely exonerates General Sir Sam Hughes.
[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

Successful British Operations.

London, January 6.
A French communique reports bad weather in Macedonia, where there is lively mutual artillery activity.
The British successfully operated against Kupri, near the Sere-Demirhisar railway.
The British Fleet bombarded Akarvika, Samuntolos, south of Orfano.

A German Claim.

London, January 6.
A German official report, received by wireless, says:—The Russians attacked and penetrated our positions in the region between the coast and the Mitau-Riga high road. We, counter-attacking, took 600 prisoners.

Enemy Captures Villages.

London, January 6.
A German official report, received by wireless, says:—We defeated and drove back Russian battalions north-east of Kirlibaba.
General Mackensen stormed a strong position from Tartara to Rimniceni, captured villages and advanced towards the Sereth.
Further to the south-east we captured Olanceasca, Zulanca and Maxinert, our advance guards reaching the Sereth in Dobrudja. Galatz is being subjected to our fire.

Railway Bridge Wrecked.

London, January 6.
The Admiralty announces that Naval aeroplanes attacked and wrecked one span of the Kuldiburg railway bridge, over the Maritza River.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

Russian Captures.

London, January 6.
A Russian report by wireless states:—We attacked and occupied a position south-west of Kaintzen, south-west of Riga, capturing three officers and 272 men.
The enemy compelled us to withdraw two versts southwards of Kotumba.
We occupied a height southward of the Otuz River.

Rumanians Pressed Back.

London, January 6.
A Russian report by wireless states:—Superior enemy forces pressed back the Rumanians at Rezoka, on the Suchi River. The Rumanians were also pressed back in the region of Koprutia, and north-westward of Odobesch.
The enemy compelled us to withdraw two versts southwards of Kotumba.
We occupied a height southward of the Otuz River.

Russians Abandon Braila.

London, January 7.
A wireless German official message states the Russians destroyed more of the factories before abandoning Braila.

Austrians Repel Strong Advance.

London, January 7.
A wireless Austrian official statement announces that the Austro-Hungarians and the Germans captured several hills near Mount Faltucanu. We repelled a strong advance to the north-east of Kirlibaba making prisoners of 700.

THE IVERNIA LOSSES.

London, January 6.
The Admiralty announces that the final number of the rank and file missing from the transport Ivernia, torpedoed in the Mediterranean, is 55.

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

London, January 6.
An official message from East Africa states:—We are pursuing the retreating enemy in the Rufiji Valley.
We occupied a camp on the Tabogowali River, and reached Kibambawe, on the north bank of the Rufiji. The enemy is holding the south bank.
The enemy was severely handled in the Mgeta Valley.
Our Makalinsio force attacked small approaching parties, taking prisoners and considerable supplies.
We were engaged eastward of Mfirika, the enemy retreating to Mahenge.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Successful British Push.

London, January 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says we repulsed a counter-attack and consolidated two posts to the north of Beaumont Hamel.
We successfully raided in the daytime a wide front south-east of Arras and penetrated as far as the third line, destroying many dugouts and doing much damage to the enemy's defences.
We have made prisoners of 310 in minor actions since Christmas.
Our aeroplanes bombed a number of places of military importance behind the lines with good results.

Violent Duels.

Paris, January 7.
A communique says there were violent artillery duels in the afternoon in the region of Paschendael. Our artillery successfully bombarded enemy organisations on the Somme front. An enemy coup de main at Butte, Meunil, Maisons, Champagne and Arracourt was frustrated by our fire.

FRANCE'S MERCANTILE NAVY.

New Bill for Promoting Increase of Marine Power.

Paris, Nov. 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a discussion was begun of a Bill for promoting the increase of the French Navy by an advance to shipowners of 120,000,000 francs for the construction, and of 80,000,000 francs for the purchase of vessels. A number of interpellations were made.
M. Andre Hesse, who submitted the first of these, expressed his regret that French business men had shown so little interest in the French merchant navy, which before the war held only the fifth place in the merchant navies of the world. "Since the beginning of the war," he proceeded, "our merchant navy has lost 321,000 tons, and it is in danger of losing more. Our fleet is in danger of falling below the fifth rank, after the war."
"The Government Bill is inadequate, for it gives the shipowners the one thing of which they have no need—money. They will not be able to buy ships any-

where. Other nations refuse to sell us their ships. The French merchant fleet can be increased only by construction, and at present construction is made impossible by the lack of labour and of material.
"Meanwhile Great Britain, Japan and Holland are building ships and, what is more serious, Germany is making a great effort. She is anxious to raise the tonnage of her merchant fleet to 5,000,000 before the end of the war. German shipowners are flooding the world with their offers of services. It is absolutely necessary that France should ask Great Britain for the materials required for our ships. Parliament on the subject are now in progress and ought to bear fruit."
M. Hesse concluded by expressing the hope that the Government would make all possible efforts to safeguard the existence of the French merchant service (applause).
M. Monzie attacked the Government, accusing it of shortsightedness and lack of organisation. He recalled that since the beginning of 1915 he had drawn the attention of the Government to the possibility of buying

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Received Jan. 4.
Messrs Montagu's report states that the market is unusually inert. The visible transactions are rather small. General enquiries apart from the coinage demand are insufficient to affect the price. Sheng ai exchange has fallen a half penny. Some silver has been sold in China on account of some purchases made for Indian bazars, where the stock has been much reduced lately.

OBITUARY.

London, Received Jan. 4.
Mr. David Robert Lyall, late of the Indian service, has died at Taunton.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

from Spain enemy ships which had taken refuge in her ports, but it was the Italians who bought them. The Bill which was being discussed provided for the purchase of ships, but no nation to sell France ships except the United States.
"England," he continued, "remains the final resort, and it would be necessary to obtain from England the authority to transfer British ships to the French flag. Since the beginning of the war transfer has only been authorised for one ship. The Minister of Commerce has obtained an agreement, placing at our disposal a British fleet of 1,200,000 tons, but this fleet will perhaps not gain any advantage from the transfer of the flag, and British legal circles appear to be opposed to it. Therefore we shall not find any ships to buy, because we began too late.
"Italy know how to protect her merchant navy by creating a maritime credit institute for the purpose of unifying means of transport, and under the impulse of patriotism the Italian shipowners formed a combine of shipping companies. The circumstances are the same, but in France disputes go on while the shippers of Genoa agree" (applause).
M. Monzie then asked what it was proposed to do with the millions which were being paid to shipowners, and energetically insisted upon the granting of exemption from military service to workmen who were necessary for the construction of ships and indispensable affairs. He added that France ought to make use of all her resources, and should exchange views with her Allies, England and Italy. M. Monzie concluded by declaring that these French shipbuilders who received a bonus for the work of their staffs from the Government were not in a worse position than the German shipbuilders, and that, on the other hand, the sailors showed, especially at Marseilles, that they were ready for all necessary efforts.
The Government ought to take into account the unanimity of these concerned and the of the country, and ought to make use of the funds which are at the disposal of the Government at the moment. They should the Government's resources.

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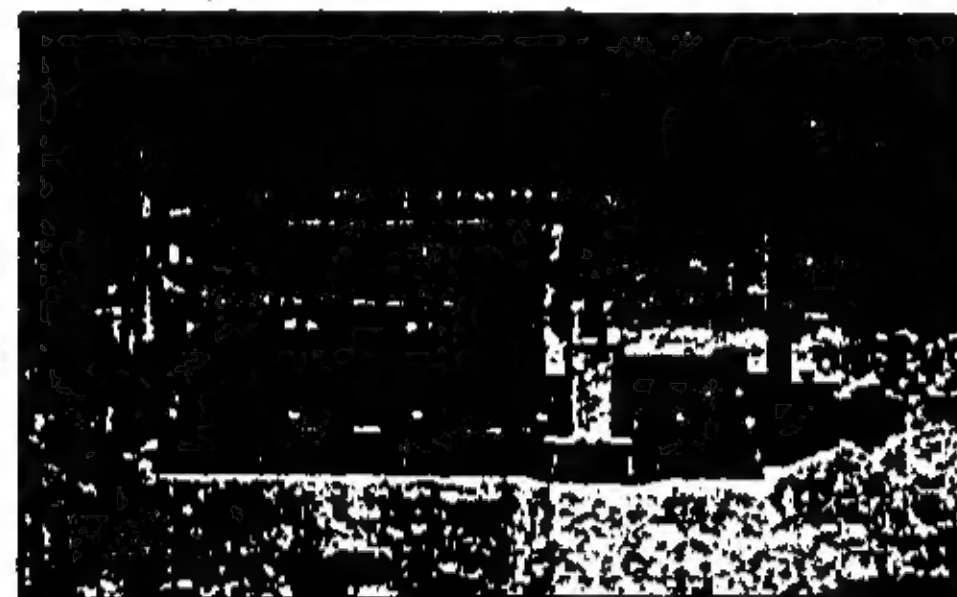
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GENERAL NEWS.

"Fryatt Jetty."

The *Idea Nacional* states that
the Ministers of Marine, Public
Works, and Transport have
authorised the Mayor of Ancona
to name two of the jetties of the
port the "Sauro Jetty" and the
"Fryatt Jetty" respectively.

Farm Boy to M.P.

Mr. George Nicholls, ex-M.P.
for Northamptonshire, who has
been re-elected Mayor of Peter-
borough started his career as a
farm boy at the age of eight.
Afterwards he did navying, and
later became a lay pastor, and
ultimately an M.P. in 1906.

Interesting Retrothal.

The engagement is announced
between Mr. Cecil H. B. Joly,
Chinese Maritime Customs, Ning-
po, and Miss G. E. M. ("Edie")
Bradgate, eldest daughter of Mr.
W. Kemp Bradgate, Chinese Gov-
ernment Railways, Hainho.

Japanese Lacquer Collection.

The three days' sale of the first
portion of the Sir Trevor Law-
rence's collection of Japanese
lacquer produced a total of
£7,306. The highest price at
Christie's was 300 guineas, paid
by Mr. Cory for a cabinet 17in.
by 11in., entirely covered with
imbricated mother-of-pearl scales.

The Loaf.

Mr. Benciman, remarking that
wheat prices have fallen a little
since November 1, expresses, in
Parliamentary Papers, a hope that
the position may improve further
before long. On November 6 the
price of 4lb. of household bread
was 10d. and 10yd. in London, 7d.
in Paris, 1s. 4d. in New York.
The price in Petrograd of rye
bread, the kind most commonly
consumed in that city, was 4d.,
and of wheaten bread 8d., taking
the rate of exchange at par, or
8d. and 1s. 1d. at the present
rate of exchange.

Bishops and Church Bells.

The Bishop of London has
received a letter from the Ministry
of Munitions pointing out that
church bells on Sunday morning
disturb the rest of tired workers
seeking sleep after all-night
labours, and suggesting that in
munition areas the period of the
ringing might be shortened or
the bells muffled. The Bishop,
in the *London Diocesan Maga-*
zine, expresses the hope that
those whose churches are near
munition workers who are resting
will meet this request as far as
possible. Similar action has been
taken by other Bishops.

Death of Mr. H. Leslie.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* regrets
to announce the death of Mr.
Henry Leslie, one of its former
managers. Mr. Leslie joined the
journal named in the early days
when Mr. Yates Thompson be-
came its proprietor. He was then
assistant to Mr. Horace Vades,
who afterwards commenced a long
career in connection with *Truth*.
Mr. Leslie proved his great or-
ganising ability, and was appoint-
ed to succeed Mr. Vades as
manager of the paper. For many
years he exercised control, and
served under such famous editors
as Lord Morley, Mr. Steady, Sir
E. T. Cook, and Mr. Carr. Mr.
Leslie's health broke down some
fifteen years ago, and he lived in
retirement until his death.

A Week at Sixteen.

A boy of 16, Frederick William
Spencer, a metal turner, was re-
manded at North London Police
Court on a charge of stealing
articles value £3 7s. 6d., the
property of his father, who
resides in Stoke Newington-road.
It was stated that the boy had
been engaged in a munition
works, where he could earn up to
30s. a week. He left home and
went to reside at a lodging-house
at Whitechapel, but lately it was
alleged that he had neglected
his work. He was suspected
of breaking into his father's
house, and besides stealing,
doing considerable damage, and
he was arrested by Detective
Sergeant Balfour as he was leav-
ing a picture palace. He told
the magistrate that he took the
money to enjoy a week's holiday
before joining the Navy.

For a good solid meal in
Cafe or Table d'Hôte with
Wine and Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Late Lady Clementi-Smith. Lady Clementi-Smith, widow of Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith, formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements (who died in February last), died on Nov. 29 at Sefton Cottage, Bognor. She was Teresa Alice, daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Newcomen, of Kirkleatham Hall, Redcar, and married Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith in 1869. There were seven children of the marriage. Lady Clementi-Smith will be remembered by the many friends that she made both in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, by whom her death is sincerely regretted.—London and China Express.

The Late Admiral Avelan. The death is announced of Admiral Avelan, of the Russian Navy. Admiral Avelan acted as Russian Minister of Marine, under the supreme command of the Grand Duke Alexis, during the war with Japan, until the battle of Tsushima compelled both the Commander-in-Chief and his Minister to resign. For nearly 10 years, including the period of the war, Admiral Avelan was at the Naval General Staff, first as assistant and later as chief. Theodore Carlovitch Avelan, who was a typical Russian sailor of the old school, was born in 1839, and served for nearly half a century.

Enemy Birthrate. Extraordinary declines in the birth-rate in Germany and Austria are chronicled in the *Zeitschrift für Sozialwissenschaft* (Social Science Journal). The compiler of the figures, Dr. H. Feilinger, states that from July, 1914, till December, 1915, the population of Berlin (not reckoning the suburbs) decreased from 2,053,302 to 1,835,094. From the statistics quoted in various newspapers from the *Zeitschrift*, it appears that the number of females increased from 1,075,549 to 1,082,088, but that of males declined from 977,753 to 753,006. During the period from May to December, 1914, 25,889 births occurred, which number decreased to 19,243, or by 25.1 per cent., in the same period of 1915. The paper adds that conditions are much worse in Austria.

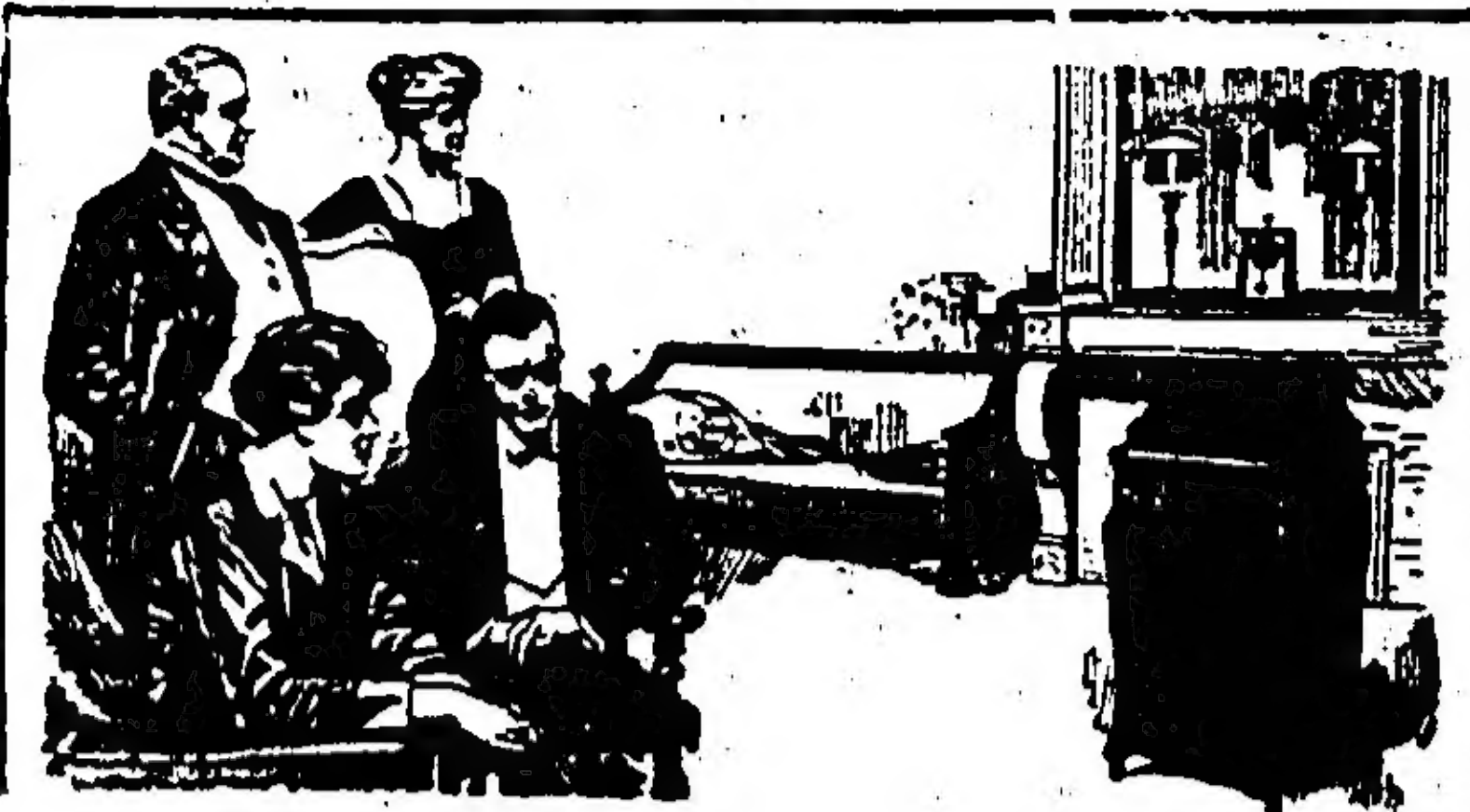
Plague in the Punjab. For the first time since plague first appeared in the Punjab, nineteen years ago, the whole Province has been declared free of disease. The disease generally begins to die out in May, but this year it started to show a marked decrease in April, the month in which the mortality from it in this Province has hitherto always been at its highest. The first outbreak of plague in the Punjab occurred in the village of Khatkar Kalan in October, 1897, and since then the disease has been prevalent throughout the Province, with varying severity and without more than a break of a week at a time. In spite of the welcome declaration of freedom from plague, efforts are not being relaxed in carrying out the usual preventive measures in the districts commonly infected.—United Empire.

Taxation in Australia. The Commonwealth Government's latest proposals with regard to taxation are a forcible reminder that money as well as men is essential for the successful carrying on of the war. The war profits tax is to be doubled, all profits over a rate variously stated at 6 and 8 per cent. being confiscated, while capital is to be taxed at the rate of 1½ per cent. to provide in three years \$1,000,000 for the Repatriation Fund. The present income tax is to be increased by 25 per cent., while incomes between \$100 and \$200, hitherto exempt, are to pay a flat rate of 10 per cent. An amusement tax is to be imposed at the rate of 1d. for each 3d. paid for admission. These proposals provide for the raising of \$8,500,000 additional revenue. It remains to be seen, says the *British Australasian*, what effect this heavy taxation will have upon the finance and industry of Australia, and upon the Conscription vote.

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(LATE OF ONE J. GAUPP & CO.)

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FORCING SOLDIERS WIVES TO WORK.

German Government's Sinister Step.

Vorwärts publishes a sensational leader, announcing that the Socialists will oppose the Man Power Mobilisation Bill in the Reichstag next week unless the Government considers the demand that allowances to wives of soldiers be increased in proportion to the rise in the cost of living.

The leader denounces the view of the Government that allowances need not be raised, in order that the wives of soldiers should be forced to work in war factories. "On the contrary," says Vorwärts, "if women are made to work when their children are not provided for, they will revolt." This scurrilous article has made a profound impression in German political circles. Copenhagen, Nov. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Berlingske Tidende* reports that during a discussion in the Reichstag Finance Committee on civilian mobilisation, the Conservatives emphasised the view that all universities and schools must be closed, so that all masters and scholars might work for the country. It is believed that the Conservative proposal will be adopted.

Amsterdam, Nov. 26.—The *Berlin Tageblatt* publishes a number of interviews with chiefs of the leading Berlin luxury article firms. They all state that the coming Mobilisation of Civilians Bill will be bound to cause them to close their shops, and in time to ruin entirely Germany's luxury trade.

Among the opinions given are those of Berlin's leading fur dealers, jewellers, tailors, dealers in ladies' articles, and flower

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Aweby, from Bradford. Boot, from Chicago. Campbell, from Kremlin. Chenpotham Ri, from Batavia.

Cheungloi Chuen 165 Des Vaux Road, from London. Kwanghengtye, from Bangkok. Leinam Chan, from Singapore. Mengsoonseng, from Bangkok. School Lawyer Office Des Vaux Road, from Singapore. Yitheshin Nanbayhan, from Mandalay.

Young, French Hospital, from Chemor.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, January 4, 1917.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Blank, from Yokohama. Mollee, Lampakhongkat, from Swatow.

Kway, from Osaka. Drouet, from Paris.

Nonoguchi, from Shanghai. Kiencheong, Upper Circular, from Swatow.

A. E. SORESENSEN, Act. Superintendent. Hongkong, December 5, 1917.

They all say, "Within two months after the Bill has passed, we shall be forced to close up until peace is declared, and heaven knows what prospects there will be then."

Professor Abel, of Jena University, who acted as advisor to Herr Batooki, has resigned. He said he was unable to say why, owing to the censor, but gives as a general reason that he is unwilling to take continued responsibility for what happened in the Food Department.

This resignation will probably be followed by others. The food dictatorship is giving rise to scandalous speculation.—Exchange.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Mount, Lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO LET.—Flats in "Ewo Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO BE LET in Kowloon TWO LARGE ROOMS and private sitting room; Good View and large verandah. Terms moderate. Apply Box 1252, "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—Four-roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

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Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Houses in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

No. 21, Wong Nei Chong Road. Houses on Shameen, Canton. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

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TO BE LET.—Houses in Austin Avenue, Kowloon. Apply: E. B. R. C. & D. Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace. Apply: H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—Furnished Bungalow at Tai-po. Four Rooms, Garden, Servants Quarters, &c. Apply: Deacon, L. Oker, Deacon & Harston.

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WANTED.—A LADY TYPIST for a general store, experienced, and with a fair knowledge of figures. Apply, stating salary required, to "Store," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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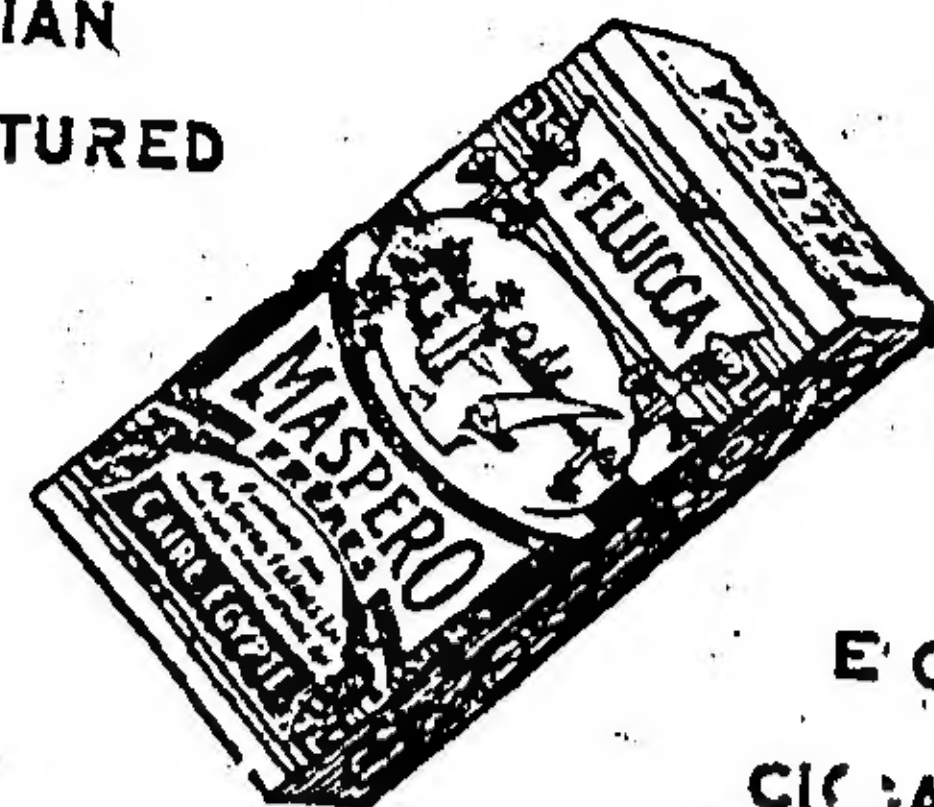
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THE GENUINE

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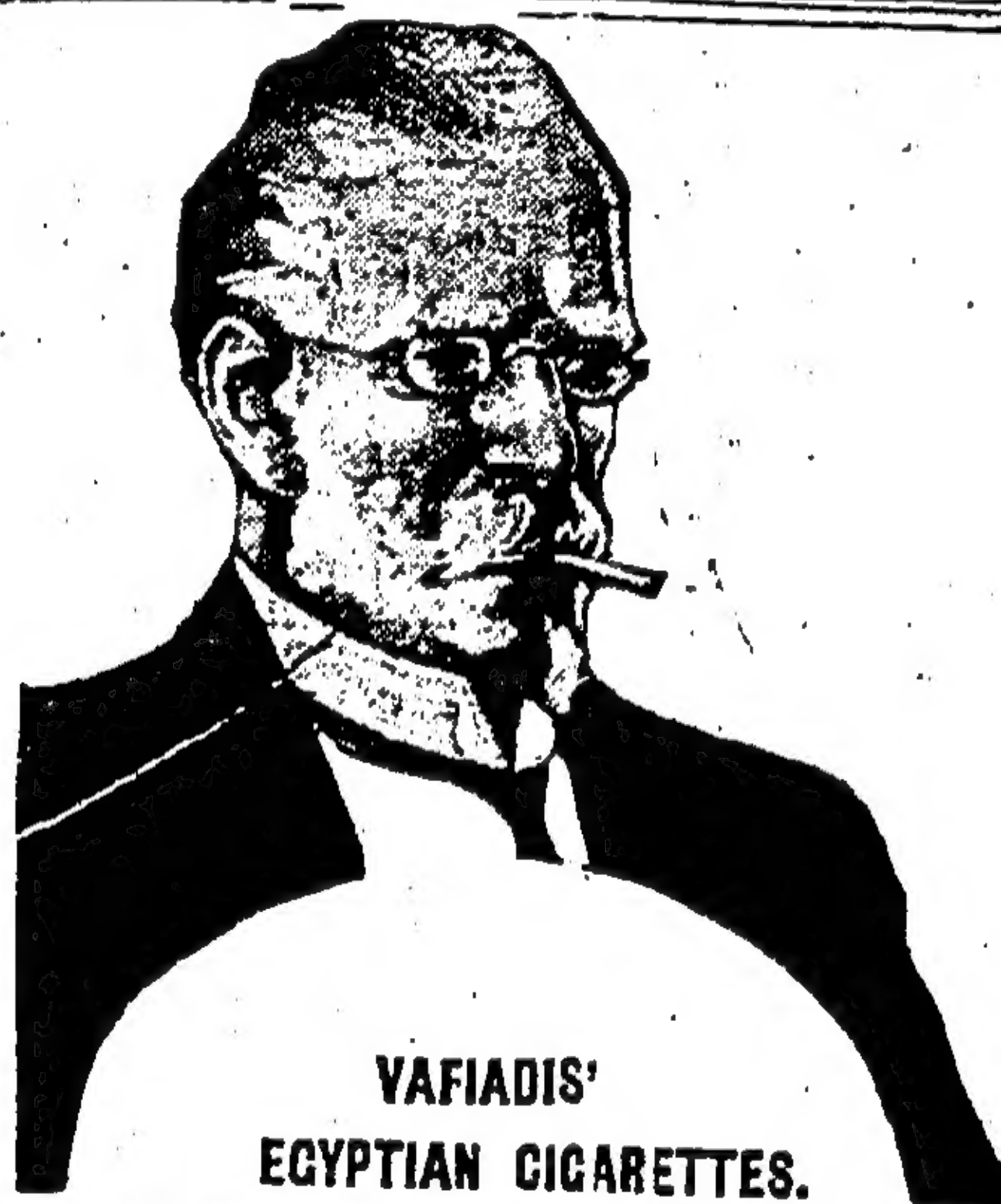
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INSPECTION INVITED.

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VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

M. C. C.

CORK TIPPED. Per 100, \$1.50
GOLD. " " " " \$1.50
PLAIN. " " " " \$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL
PLAIN TIPPED Per 20, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENT:—GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

The Graeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock, from all high class Egyptian cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor Glaxo N. D. Tocco, M. Melachrine, Dismiro, Simon Artz, Maspero Freres' Felucca Specials, Lohrwood Brothers, Westminster Specials, etc.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Yee House St.

BIRTHS.

ADDIS.—December 1, at 6A, Primrose-hill-road, London, wife of Sir Charles Addis, son.

LINTON.—November 28, at Ashted, Surrey, wife of A. R. Linton, son.

LOW.—December 2, at Hayward's Heath, wife of H. A. Low, of Penang, daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MUSTARD-SPEER.—November 28, at Balcombe, Andrew Mustard, to Viola Marion Loraine, daughter of Dr. Speer.

DEATH.

CLEMENT-SMITH.—November 29, at Bognor, Dame Teresa Clement-Smith, widow of Right Honourable Sir Cecil Clement-Smith, G.C.M.G.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1917.

THE GREEK DEVELOPMENTS.

A new turn in Greek affairs was indicated by the telegram which came to hand on Saturday, stating that King Constantine and his pro-German supporters had decided that the latest Allied Note was unacceptable, that they were resolved to reject certain of its clauses and passively to submit to the consequences. Though on the occasions when the previous demands of the Allies were submitted, the Greek Government for a time displayed an inclination to kick, it always eventually caved in and conceded the points asked for. Now, however, it seems to have come to the conclusion deliberately to resist. The seriousness of the situation, therefore, must be admitted, the more so since King Constantine and his troops have not been above acts of direct treachery and duplicity in the recent past.

The reason given for according a hostile reception to the Allied Note is that acceptance of it would be equivalent to a recognition that Greece contemplated attacking General Sarraïl's rear. What guarantees have we that she has abandoned the idea? None whatever, save the word of the King—and in that the Allies have good reason, by this time, to be chary of placing any trust. At any rate, the risks of further treachery are too great to run, and the Allies are only exercising common prudence when they seek to remove all possible sources of danger by making the demands which they have put forward, and with which Greece now objects to comply. If we wish for evidence of the futility of placing any faith in King Constantine's promise, we have only to recall the events at Athens in the early days of last month. We have just been reading the story of those occurrences as told by Mr. G. J. Steven, the Daily Telegraph special correspondent, who was an eye-witness of what then took place. It is clear from his account that the Greek attack on the Allied detachments was an act of premeditated treachery on the part of King Constantine's forces. The correspondent, writing a day after these happenings, in which the Allies suffered considerable casualties and had to withdraw after unequal fighting, put the situation very plainly when he said: "Admiral Fournet, in all sincerity, placed faith in the assurances and promises given him by King Constantine. While our mixed force of three thousand French, British and Italian marched on to Athens, convinced that the Greeks would in no case attack first, their King, Government and General Staff were preparing a trap into which our force walked."

But, apart from the particular incident cited, the correspondent whom we have quoted foresaw a graver danger still. He stated that the Royalists were quietly mobilising, that they were preparing for war against the Allies, and that they were merely seeking to gain time "both to mobilise as many men as possible and to give time for Mackensen's forces, which they expect to arrive on the Monastir front, and with those forces they intend to co-operate by attacking General Sarraïl's flank." With circumstances like these staring us in the face, would it not be the absolute height of folly to place any reliance on King Constantine's assurances? The Allies know him well by now; they have suffered bloodshed by trusting to his promises. They will be guilty of criminal madness if they pay the slightest heed to his latest protestations. He and the clique by whom he is surrounded—the men who have brought grave hardships on their fellow-countrymen—must be made to realise that this time the Allies mean business. Any concessions to King Constantine will be equivalent to asking for further and greater trouble.

The "Pall Mall Gazette."

Yesterday's wires speak of yet one more change of ownership for the Pall Mall Gazette. The change will, more likely than not, involve another alteration in the political policy of the great evening paper, but this will not be without precedent. The paper was founded in 1865 and was edited by Mr. Frederick Greenwood during its first fifteen years of life; and for that period it was a Conservative journal. In 1880 Mr. John (now Lord) Morley became editor, and naturally used the Pall Mall in the interests of the Liberal party. After various other changes and changes—both in editorship and in ownership—it became a recognised organ of independent political thought with a frank bias in favour of Conservatism. Under Mr. J. L. Garvin, the present editor of the Observer, it became definitely the mouthpiece of the anti-Radicals. The present publisher, by the way, is also managing director of Reynolds'. At all periods of its history the Pall Mall has possessed an undeniable literary quality, and its book reviews, dramatic and art criticisms were a feature that appealed to a very wide public.

The Late Mr. Selous.

Mr. F. C. Selous, who is reported killed in action in East Africa, has met the death that he probably would have chosen for himself. He was a born fighting man, and Africa had become to him as his own country. As a boy of 10: quite twenty he turned his steps Africa-wards, in 1871, and from that time onwards he was rarely anywhere else for more than short periods of time. As a great hunter he had few equals, and no white man living could have told him more than he knew on the subject of lion and elephant shooting. But Selous was a good deal more than a slayer of beasts and a guide. His wild life left him free to dive deeply into zoological science, and his contributions in book form to the world's knowledge of animal life have a very distinct worth in the eyes of the general public and of scientists as well. The records of his travels are likewise valuable, for there was scarcely a quarter of the southern portion of Africa which he had not visited. As a sportsman in every sense of the word, he was universally popular, and he will be remembered, not only as a mighty hunter and a writer but also as a noble-minded gentleman who gave his life for the Empire at the age of sixty-five.

Things in Austria.

One of to-day's wires records the fact that the new Emperor of Austria is already instituting some very radical changes in the administration of the two countries, and that the bulk of his energy seems just now to be directed against the pro-Germans. It is only by chance that outsiders ever come to hear of the exact position between Germany and Austria, and of the latter's real attitude towards the former. Now and then isolated truths leak out and appear in the Allied press, but generally such truths are well guarded and the world is left, for want of more reliable information, to speculate and to deduce. This is not particularly difficult for those who set out with a certain outline knowledge of the situation and who are prepared to give full value to the temperamental differences between the Austrian and the Prussian. The Austrian was at one time a gentleman; the Prussian never could have been this under any circumstances whatever. Evil communications have now corrupted good manners, and though the Austrian can hardly hope to rival the German in general beastliness, under careful tuition he can become a passable imitation. But at heart the Austrian has little fondness for his ally, for he knows that, but for Germany, his country might be at peace to-day. It was generally understood that the old Emperor was entirely in the hands of Kaiser Wilhelm, and that, short of the whole nation's surrender, nothing could free Austria from the Prussian yoke till the end of the war. But the new man appears to possess a will of his own, the exercise of which may yet bring about some very interesting developments in the enemy camp.

DAY BY DAY.

SO LONG AS WE LOVE WESERVE, SO LONG AS WE ARE LOVED BY OTHERS, I WOULD ALMOST SAY WE ARE INDISPENSABLE; AND NO MAN IS USELESS WHILE HE HAS A FRIEND.—Shakespeare.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.5/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 44th anniversary of the death of Napoleon III.

Deck Passengers.

The s.s. Haiten brought down 374 deck passengers from Swatow.

For the Troops.

We have to acknowledge with thanks a parcel of reading matter for the troops from Mrs. J. A. Bellin.

Prize Day.

Mr. E. Irving, Director of Education, is to distribute the prizes at St. Joseph's College at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

A Drunken Engineer.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, an engineer, named James Williamson, was charged with being drunk at West Point last night. Defendant did not appear, and his bail of \$5 was estreated.

Percussion Caps.

For having in his possession a large quantity of percussion caps without a permit, a Chinese was fined \$50, by Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning. It was stated that the caps were hidden in a pillow box and also concealed in the man's clothing.

Religious Lectures.

A series of religious lectures is to be given in the Helena May Institute. The first will be to-morrow afternoon (Tuesday) at 5.30 when the Bishop of Victoria will lecture on "How we got our Bible." The meeting is open to all women.

Lecture.

The Hon. Mr. Oland Severn is to deliver a lecture at the Union Church Lecture Hall on Wednesday at 9 p.m., his subject being "British Malaya." The lecture has been arranged by the Union Church Guild, but visitors are welcome.

Twelve Months' Hard Labour.

The case of the deaf and dumb banian, who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood a few days ago with returning before he ought, was decided at the Magistracy this morning. His Worship remarked that the man would no doubt be better off in prison, and passed sentence of one year's hard labour.

Kung Yik Profit and Dividend. Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise as that they have received a cable from their Shanghai Office saying that the Kungyik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of Tls. 0.90. The profit for the year is about one lakh, and Tls. 20,000 have been transferred from Equalization of Dividend Fund. Tls. 48,000 have been written off for Depreciation, and Tls. 7,000 carried forward.

Brass as Gold.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to obtain money by false pretences, by offering a pawnbroker, which he claimed was made of gold, and also with giving a wrong name and address to the pawnbroker. Mr. Mattingley prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and said he did not tell the pawnbroker that the bangle was a gold one. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

A Determined Thief.

Although he was seen trying to steal a chain off a boat alongside the Kowloon wharf, and was clouted and driven off, a Chinese thief was later found in Canton Road, with a heavy chain concealed round his waist. Enquiries were made by Sergeant Moody, and it was found that the man must have re-visited the ship and succeeded in getting the chain away. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, the thief was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

SATURDAY'S BOXING.

Dramatic Ending to Scott-Stapleton Fight.

Although frankly we were disappointed at the turn the big event, the match between Seaman Stapleton and Corporal Scott, for the heavy-weight Championship of the Colony, took at the Police Reserve Grand Assault-at-Arms at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night, there were many other events which were full of interest and stood out as exhibitions of distinct skill. The theatre was well packed with an enthusiastic audience, though the absence of naval men, who have generally comprised a large element, was noticed. The crowd which gathered was perhaps the most orderly of any which has attended a boxing tournament in the Colony, and even in the big fight its feelings did not carry it away, only one or two boos being heard when Scott sent his opponent to the ground in a heap.

A great deal had been expected of Stapleton in certain quarters. From the reports of him it was considered by many that the fight would be a very open one, and this was reflected in the betting, even being offered and taken. But never was an audience more surprised and disappointed at the exceedingly poor show the seaman put up. In our report of his sparring at the Royal Naval Canton Theatre some few weeks ago, it will be remembered that we were extremely sceptical of his chances with Scott. We even went so far as to prophesy his speedy exit from the ring, allotting him four or five rounds before he was carried out. But as events turned out we were altogether too generous in our estimate of his capabilities, though it must be said that he did not shape nearly so well in the ring as he had done when sparring with his partners, but, of course, the two things are totally different. Suffice it to say that against Scott he is an infant at the game, and from his entrance into the arena to the time he was knocked out, on the stroke of the gong ending the first round, he shaped anything but like an experienced fighter.

Scott, like a wise man, was taking no chances whatever with his man, and after the formal shaking of hands he went to work. Stepping back a pace or two to give his man a chance, he advanced on Stapleton with a lightning, out-like movement. His right shot out, and the seaman received it on the side of the head, reciprocating with a blow which glanced harmlessly on the champion's shoulder. Before Stapleton could recover himself from the blow he had delivered, Scott had returned again, landing a heavy blow on the face in the region of the seaman's right ear. In vain Stapleton tried to justify himself, but the blow he threw out only had the effect of exposing his guard, which circumstance the Corporal made full use of. It is our firm belief that early in the contest, when barely a few seconds of the first round had gone, Stapleton knew that he was a lost man and he was visibly shaken, not only physically, but in confidence, when Scott, with beautiful precision, landed him a terrific blow on his right eye. There was such power behind it that there was none of the customary interval between the blow and the closing of eye; Stapleton's optic swelling out like a toy balloon. If there had been any doubt, whatever before, that the seaman had the slightest chance, there was none at all now. He never once caused the slightest inconvenience to the soldier, who made rings round him and merely picked the spots he was going to hit.

People began to ask themselves where that excellent guard of Stapleton's was; where was that much-valued, terrible left, and the equally deadly right. No-one saw either of them used and his guard was barely sufficient to stop a light blow. Though he was the heavier man of the two, he was very, very slow and would not make any advances. He sadly lacked enterpriser, but that would not have been so bad if he had

known the rudiments of defence, which he certainly did not. Scott ran him round, and, a second before the end of the round, succeeded in getting him in close proximity to his (Stapleton's) corner. There was real fear in Stapleton's eyes now, and he knew, if ever a man did, that his hour had come. He was utterly demoralised and did not know which turn to take to extricate himself from the hopeless situation. His defence had been bad in all truth, but now it completely failed him, and Scott, taking time and aim, threw out one of the most terrific blows ever seen in Hongkong, which landed squarely on the point of the seaman's jaw. A heavier man than Stapleton could not have withstood one half of its force; as it was, he went down like a sack of potatoes on the very stroke of the gong. The blow knocked him absolutely unconscious, and his second locked on in dismay. Instead of pulling him to his chair and doing what they could for him, they let what might have been valuable seconds slip by. Not that it would have been of any use, for Stapleton was finished, but it showed very bad management on their part. When they eventually did wake up to their responsibilities, they had bodily to lift their man to his chair, where he lay as helpless as a corpse. The fact that the interval had gone and that Sergeant Pitt was dolefully counting him out did not have the slightest interest for him. He was laid tenderly on the ground and a busy ten minutes was spent on him, liberal quantities of cold water being applied to his head and body. It was some minutes even then before he woke up—a broken man, who had received tremendous and rapid punishment.

Simes v. Cotton.

Quite a lot of interest was centred in the fight between Pte Cotton and Seaman Simes, and this was thoroughly justified by events. The contest was one of six two-minute rounds. All through the match Cotton did the leading, but Simes was the more skillful of the two and would have undoubtedly won had he taken the offensive more often than he did; of the two, we liked by far and away his fighting. He showed considerably more skill and a defence upon which Cotton could make only a slight impression. Cotton, on the other hand, was very enterprising and his quickness of foot assisted him in evading some very useful blows meted out to him, but he seldom got beyond the seaman's guard. It was a good fight, and the only regret we have is that Simes did not do more leading. If he had done, there is not the slightest doubt that the fight would have been his, for he has far more ideas of the game than Cotton, who is apt to err on the side of wild swinging, whereas Simes coolly judges his blows. Cotton was awarded a win on points.

Pepton v. Davies.

It was a pity that Davies should have been matched against Pepton, for he was so hopelessly outclassed in every way that he came very near to making a joke of himself. He certainly would have been a laughing stock had it not generally been known that he had challenged the seaman without knowing his reputation, though in this he showed considerable pluck. Both men scaled 107, but they were very ill-matched. Pepton has a reputation as a fighter of which any man may well be proud and it was announced that he challenged any welter-weight in the Far East. Besides being as quick as lightning, he knows every rule of the game, and Davies showed up very badly against him. The seaman, tiger-like, continually drove his man into a corner and chased him round the ring. Davies quickly realised that he had got hold of a man who was far too good for him, but he showed admirable pluck, inasmuch as he would not admit defeat. Very occasionally he landed a blow, which was not at all telling, and it was perfectly obvious that Pepton had allowed him to take the liberty. In the third round, Pepton, driving his man into a corner, gave him a short hooker under which Davies could not stand and he went down. When the gong went for the fourth round he announced his intention

STOLEN FOOTBALL CASES.

Chinese Thief Caught at Lane, Crawford's.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing five leather football cases from Messrs. Lane, Crawford, and Co. The cases were valued at \$50.

Evidence was given by Mr. Scriven, who said that he was walking through the hardware department early on Thursday morning when he saw the man, with another, come from another room with a parcel under his arm. They both walked downstairs, when he stopped them and handed him over to Mr. Ainsley, the head of the department. On the parcel was found an old label, addressed to "Mrs. F. L. Cook, Morrison Hill." The man had no right to have the cases.

Defendant said the cases were given him by the other man.

Mr. Ainsley said they were continually missing things, but it was difficult to trace the thefts.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

A Forged Chop.

A shopkeeper, of 20, Des Voeux Road Central, reports to the Police that an assistant accountant of his has obtained, by means of a forged chop, \$10,000 from the Bank of Taiwan, and has disappeared.

tion of not going on. Pepton showed very gentlemanly conduct in not knocking his man out time and again, as he had every opportunity of doing. He is the holder of the Metropolitan Police Lonsdale Belt, and from his exhibition on Saturday we are not surprised.

Summerfield v. Smith.

The fight between Seaman Summerfield and Supper Smith was one which was well worth seeing. Summerfield scales 9.4 and Smith 9.6. Both men were very evenly matched, and both showed that they were capable of considerable skill. As to quickness of feet, Smith was perhaps the more nippy, and from the start made full use of it, avoiding blows which would have caused him some inconvenience had they found their mark. He did the majority of the leading and in the second round harassed Summerfield to a little extent, who at the end of the third round showed signs of exhaustion which had not completely worn off when he came up for the fourth. On the other hand, Smith was as fresh as a daisy and did not tire in his attacks in the least. It was in the sixth and last round that Smith showed up better than ever and left no room for doubt that he would be the winner, which he was ultimately declared.

Plimmer v. Beesty.

Those two old opponents, Plimmer and Beesty, met again for the Bantam-weight Championship of the Colony in a ten-round contest. Some surprise was perhaps felt that Mr. Bailey, who was doing the refereeing, should award a draw, for Plimmer, though this style is not nearly so good as that of Beesty did nearly all the leading and got in more telling blows than his opponent. Beesty withstood these very well and retaliated with one or two which had the effect of spinning Plimmer round in a circle. The latter is a very wild boxer, and, although quick, does not take the time or trouble to see where his blows are going to land. Beesty showed an admirable guard, which Plimmer seldom penetrated, though the former's left eye came dangerously near to being closed. The men are very well matched, but of the two Plimmer certainly deserved to win.

Jones v. Mars.

From the commencement to the finish of the six two-minute round contest between Corp. Jones and Pte. Mars, both of the K.S.L.I., there was quick work. Neither of them was prepared to let any opportunities slip idly by. Of the two, Jones showed much more coolness and precision than did Mars, who was inclined to be very wild. On the whole, the match was very even and a draw was given.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

Hongkong C. C. v. Civil Service.

The Civil Service made none too good a showing against the Club on the latter's ground on Saturday. Going first to the wickets, the home team compiled 153 for the loss of seven wickets, when they declared. The visitors failed to stand up against the Club bowling and were all dismissed for 88. Bird alone, with 30 not out, making anything like stand. The scores were:—

H. K. C. C.		
T. E. Pearce, c and b Marley	38	
F. Sutton, b Hamilton	4	
F. W. S. Evans, c Hamilton, b Bird	30	
R. M. Austin, b Marley	0	
Lt. Col. Morgan, c Marley, b Hamilton	31	
B. E. Muriel, c Sara, b Marley	11	
H. H. Taylor, b Hamilton	3	
M. M. Mass, not out	32	
F. D. Bissaker, not out	4	
Extras	5	
Total	158	

J. Glaister and P. Jacks did not bat.

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	9	—	38	1
Hamilton	12	—	43	3
Marley	7	—	52	3
Edmonds	3	—	19	0
Hon. C. Severn	2	—	0	0

Civil Service.		
P. T. Lumble, b Glaister	9	
E. W. Hamilton, l.b.w., b Taylor	3	
W. Dawson, c Glaister, b Taylor	3	
G. E. Marley, c Austin, b Glaister	0	
O. Sara, b Taylor	1	
R. E. O. Bird, not out	30	
S. Alderman, b Pearce	9	
R. Ponsonby-Fane, c Bissaker, b Mass	8	
S. Tacchi, b Mass	13	
G. Edmonds, b Mass	1	
Hon. C. Severn, b Pearce	0	
Extras	11	
Total	88	

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Glaister	7	2	25	2
Taylor	8	5	20	3
Pearce	3	0	11	2
Mass	3	2	21	3

FOOTBALL.

The Club Defeat the Shropshires.

The miserable weather prevailing on Saturday had a very depressing effect on players and spectators alike, and not so much interest was centred in the match between the Club and K.S.L.I. as might have been had the conditions been more propitious. The Shropshires broke off in fine style, Machin breaking through, but Black and McCubbin soon rushed in to defend, and from thence onward for some considerable time the Club held the sway. The Shropshires visibly fell off, the Club taking up the aggressive and showing quite a lot of dash and initiative. Notwithstanding that the Shropshires made strenuous efforts to retrieve a position which was fast becoming lost to them, the Club proved far too strong, and McCubbin, beating Clayton and getting past the Shropshires' goalie, gave the Club their first goal, half-time soon arriving.

In was noticed in the second half that the Club again gave signs of enterprise and their forwards greatly harassed the Shropshires, some very sound playing and splendid combination resulting. The Shropshires woke up to the fact that things were going extremely bad with them, and, shaking off a certain amount of lethargy which had crept upon them, they broke away and took things into their own hands for a little while. From a pass by Machin, very well placed by the way, Braddock set off with the leather to the Club's goal and sent in a shot which easily beat the goalie. This reverse spurred on the Club to greater efforts, and Stalker, securing the ball, raced up to the enemy's citadel and sent it through. Result:—Club 2; Shropshire's 1.

Navy Defeat R. G. A.
The Navy, in their match against the R. G. A. on Saturday, scored their first win and they are to be congratulated in the

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Musketry Course, 1917. Part I. (1) Lists of men who passed Part II last year are posted on the notice board at Headquarters' Club. Company, Platoon and Section Commanders are required to make themselves familiar with same. These men will not be required to fire the preliminary course this year.

(2) All men who did not pass Part II last year are provisionally warned to attend and fire this year's Part I as follows:—
Blake Pier 8.45 a.m.—Sunday, Jan. 14.—No. 1 Platoon and Mounted Police. Sunday, Jan. 21.—No. 2 Company. Sunday, Jan. 28.—No. 3 Company.
Blake Pier 1.15 p.m.—Sunday, Jan. 14.—No. 2 Platoon and Maxim Gunners. Sunday, Jan. 28.—No. 4 Company.

Leave from these practices will be permitted only on strict compliance with S.O. 88.

Police School, 5.30 p.m.—Wednesday, Jan. 10.—Class II Examination (Inspector Gordon). Thursday, Jan. 11.—St. II Class (Chief Inspector Kerr) Also Class III (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, Jan. 12.—Class IV Examination (Inspector P.O. Sullivan).

Morley, Jan. 15.—Class III Examination (Inspector Gerrard). Red Cross Society of Portugal. No. 2 Company and the Band, on falling in at Queen's Statue at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 9th, will proceed at once to the Victoria Theatre and attend the performance being held in aid of the Red Cross Society of Portugal.

Seats have been reserved. In the event of the parade being cancelled by bad weather, members of this command will proceed individually, and in uniform, to the Theatre.

Parade, Central, 5.30 p.m.—Monday, Jan. 8.—At Kowloon. Tuesday, Jan. 9.—Maxim Gunners. Wednesday, Jan. 10.—All Recruits.

Cyclist Patrols.
A number of new machines having been presented to the Police Reserve, a Cyclist Patrol Section is to be formed for duty on the Kowloon peninsula. Members may submit their names for selection to this office.

"Police Reserve Gazette." Section Commanders who have not sent in their lists stating the number of copies required, as per personal letter from the undersigned, should do so without delay, and in any event not later than January 12.

The Gazette Committee will meet at the D.S.P.'s office at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, Jan. 8.

way they secured it. The soldiers adopted the offensive from the commencement, but were met by a stronger defensive than they had anticipated. Several times they tried to penetrate, but it was all to no purpose, and when half-time arrived neither side had succeeded in getting a point.

It was in the second moiety that things took a turn for the better so far as the Navy were concerned. Hutchinson played very well for the Navy and led Palmer so that he got in their first goal. A little later, Hutchinson got past Talford and scored the second, the Navy winning by two goals to none.

R. E. Reserves v. Kowloon. R. E. Reserves beat Kowloon on Saturday, some good play being witnessed. The soldiers were very quick, and, apart from their enterprising attacks, they had a fine defence, which could not be broken through. When half-time arrived no score had been made, but the second half had not long been in progress before Baker sent in a shot which completely beat the Kowloon goalie, the soldiers winning by one goal to nil.

HOCKEY.

The League Table.
The League table, compiled to January 6, is as follows:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	P.
Volunteer "A"	6	5	1	0	19	3	11
88 Coy. R.G.A.	7	5	1	1	17	8	11
87 Coy. R.G.A.	7	5	0	2	18	7	10
Volunteer "B"	7	4	0	3	20	10	8
R. E.	6	2	0	4	5	18	4
Royal Navy	6	1	0	5	6	18	2
83 Coy. R.G.A.	7	0	0	7	0	21	0

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Hongkong and China District.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

Vaccination Duty.
During the week ending Jan. 13, public vaccination duty will be carried out as below:—

Y.M.C.A. Division, (at Y.M.C.A. Head Quarters):—

Monday, 7.30-9.30 p.m. L. Corporal Wei Kim; Privates Kwok Kwai-fong, Fung Tung, Chan Sin-chor and Poon Sai so.

Tuesday, 7.30-9.30 p.m. Sergeant So Siu-on; Privates Hang Wan-sang, Poon Yi-wai and Leung Wing-oh.

Wednesday, 7.30-9.30 p.m. Sergeant Ho Leison; Privates Chan Wang, Poon Yun-sang, and Ng Ping-nam.

Thursday, 7.30-9.30 p.m. Privates Lo Kwok-fa, Cheng Yiu and An Hon-kwong.

Friday, 7.30-9.30 p.m. L. Corporal Seto Ohung; Privates Ho Hoi-leung, Mak Siu-ting and Mak Pui-ohi.

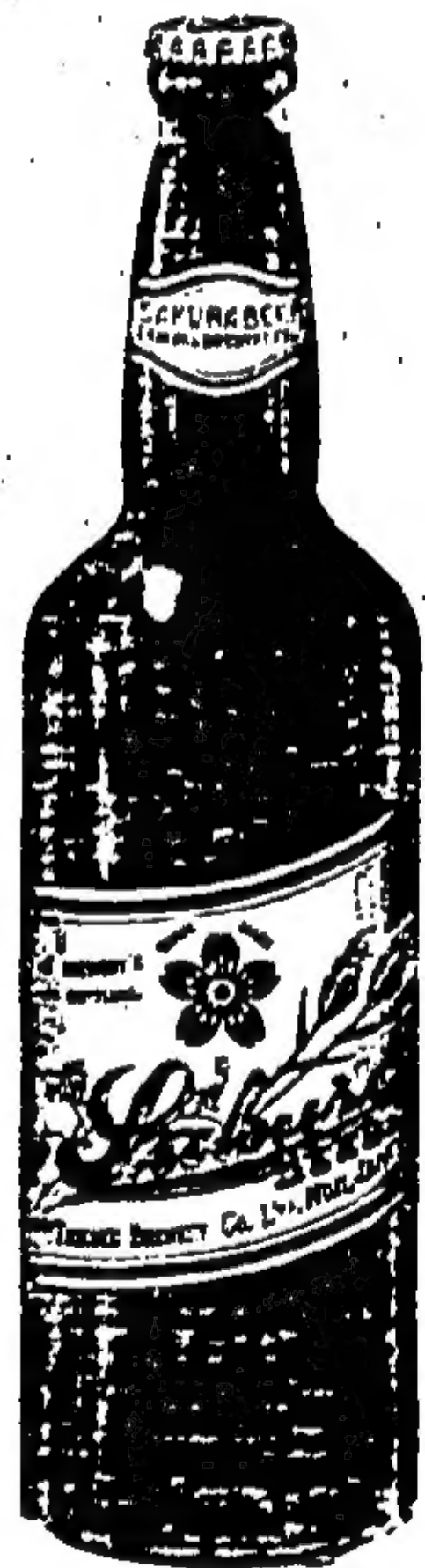
Saturday, 7.30-9.30 p.m. Sergeant So Siu-on; Privates Ho To-siu, Tsang Koon-sang and Chin Fu-sang.

Victoria Division, (at No. 16, Ewo St., ground floor).—Daily, 11 a.m.-2 p.m., Private Colin Mackenzie, Lo Cheung-ip.

Stole a Singlet.

An old woman stall-holder, of Yaumati, saw a man snatch a singlet off her stall and run away. She raised a cry, and a chase for the man was made. He was eventually caught, but had previously thrown the singlet away. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's this morning, he was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, the 9th January 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
at the Sai Wing Godown, West Point.
(For account of the concerned).
O. S. 2668 bags Rice Meal.
S. 855 do (White)
(more or less damaged by seawater ex s.s. "FAUSANG")
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONS
AND
CHICKENS
ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.
TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

FAIRALL & CO.

2, Pedder Street.

ANNUAL WINTER SALE.

Commencing from Tuesday, January 9th, 1917.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

ALL STOCK AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

RHODINE.

RHODINE means acetyl acid of the purest quality. It is the equivalent of the German Aspirine and is as efficient if not more so than this last product for the same therapeutic purposes.

Each tablet contains 0.50 gramme of pure RHODINE. From 1 to 6 tablets a day may be taken, according to physician's prescription.

RHODINE is a special remedy for acute rheumatism. If taken in proper doses, it will often cure and always alleviate headache, neuralgia, stomachic pains etc, if those complaints find their origin in rheumatism.

It is very valuable in influenza, typhoid fever and in all kinds of infectious diseases attended by feverishness. These tablets may be taken at any time, in a small quantity of water in which they will dissolve almost immediately.

Alkaline water, Eau de Vichy or water containing bicarbonate of soda, for instance, should be avoided.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th January, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

1598 feet Balata Belting (from 1 1/2"-1 3/4" 3 to 10 ply).
932 feet Special Heat Resisting Belting (4" to 5").
2280 pieces Galvanized Iron Brackets.

Two Straw Hat Machines.
One Hand Bale Press.
Six Hand Challenge Force Pumps (Brass Cylinders) Brass fittings.

One New Vertical Oil Engine (Kerosene).
Also
Several Typewriters (in good condition).

And
A Large Quantity of Dinner Crockery.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 9th January, 1917.

at 5.15 P.M.
GRAND MATINEE

in aid of
PORTUGUESE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Programme:—
(1) "Twenty Minutes of Love."
(Chaplin Comedy).

(2) "The Millionaire."
(A beautiful Italian Drama in 3 parts).

(3) "The Trunk Mystery."
(A Detective Drama in two parts).

(4) "The Fatal Mallet."
(Chaplin Comedy).
Portuguese Canconetas.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. MUSTARD & CO.'S OFFICES and SHOWROOMS are now situated at 4, Des Voeux Road, Central. (First Floor).

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE Committee has decided that the following shall be the settlement days for the year 1917.

Monday 29th January, Friday 23rd February, Thursday 29th March, Friday 27th April, Wednesday 30th May, Thursday 28th June, Friday 27th July, Wednesday 29th August, Thursday 27th September, Monday 29th October, Wednesday 28th November, Friday 21st December.

By order of the Committee, EDWARD M. RAYMOND, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong Stock Exchange Hongkong, 6th January, 1917.

SHAKE OFF THE CLUTCH

of rheumatism, the greatest enemy to the peace of man.

You can do it. As evidence of this you have but to consider any one of the thousands of cures that have been effected by the use of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Many of those cured were told by their physicians that there was no hope. They had resigned themselves to lives of rack and pain—painful hours of weeping and misery. They had not thought relief possible. Then they heard of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. With every application their pain lessened, the swellings went down, their joints unstiffened out—they were free.

Sold at 1s. 1 per bottle. Agents for Hongkong, Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

SMART STYLES
IN
WARM
WAISTCOATS
WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES
From \$6.00 Each.
DENT'S GLOVES
From \$2.50 Per pair.
MACKINTOSH
& CO. LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346
NOW SHOWING
WARM WINTER COMFORTS
IN GREAT VARIETIES.
INCLUDING:—
HEAVY FLANNEL SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS.
UNDERWEAR IN ALL WEIGHTS AND SIZES.
OVERCOATS, DRESSING-GOWNS, GLOVES, WAISTCOATS, etc. SWEATERS IN WHITE & COLOURS.
"REMEMBER"
WE GUARANTEE EVERY GARMENT WE SELL.

NEW DANCE RECORDS
FOR
ANY SEASON.
Waltzes, One-Steps, Two-Steps, Lancers, Fox Trots, Tangos, Quadrilles, Barn-Dances, Reels, Etc.
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1122.

CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S TANSAN
IN FULL SWING
THE ONE AND ONLY MEDICINAL
WATER FOR ATHLETES
SOLE AGENTS:—
CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

quite inadequate for the North West trade and were generally unsuitable. The whole of the ships were most disastrous as they had been a most lamentable failure. Mr. Stevens had reported further:— "It is good struggling on, with old, more or less decrepit, ships and most unsuitable ships designed for trade totally different in every respect to these in which we have to run them." When the rec'd members went to convince them regarding the better service? The s.s. Kwana, which was due for second No. 3 survey at the end of the year, was getting so old that she had now reached the stage when she should be scrapped. The s.s. Bambara, chartered from the Commonwealth Government, was of slow speed and her horsepower entirely militated against her being a financial success on the North-west trade. Unfortunately, she had struck an uncharted rock, and was now at Singapore for repairs, which would take 6 months, thus increasing difficulties for the coastal trade. The s.s. Moira was chartered from the Commonwealth Government for the cable trade. There was some doubt as to whether it would be able to retain this vessel. He was in communication with the Prime Minister on the subject, and had impressed him with the necessity for the State retaining the ship, in order that there might be no failure in the people's mail supply. The State Steamship service showed a loss from its inception, to June 30, 1915, £263,150 and an approximate loss from that date to June 30, 1916, of £16,850—a total of £28,000, arriving at a determination as to the best methods of continuing the service during the war until normal conditions were restored, there were many considerations to be taken into account. The Government would be influenced by a determination to afford the people of the North West the best service possible under the circumstances, and by a desire to save the State from present and future loss. The whole question was full of difficulties and was now being investigated with a view to securing an efficient service.

THE SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Ranks.	b. \$	708.00.
Cantons.	b. \$	377.50.
Unions.	b. \$	908.00.
Douglases.	b. \$	115.00.
Indos (Def.)	b. \$	134.00.
Skambots.	b. \$	20.00.
China Sugars.	b. \$	128.00.
H.K. Wharves.	b. \$	86.00.
K'loon Docks.	sa. \$	127.00.
Cements.	b. \$	11.75.
H.K. Tramways.	sa. \$	7.00.
Watsons.	sa. \$	6.75.

UNIVERSITY
OF HONGKONG.

Honours Degrees in Engineering.

At the Degree Examinations held last June in the University of Hongkong, the Board of Examiners of the Faculty of Engineering awarded degrees to twelve engineering undergraduates. They also decided that the opinion of London examiners should be accepted as to whether the work of three of these undergraduates was of the standard necessary for an honours degree in the University of London.

The awards were made by Professors Stephen Dixon, M. Sc., M. Inst. C.E., and T. Mather, F.R.S., M.I.E.E., examiners in engineering subjects in the London University, and have now come to hand.

The examiners state that Mr. Poo Ping-sheung has reached the standard required at the University of London B.Sc. Examination for First Class Honours, and that Messrs. Tang Ying-lam and Leung Nai-hang have reached the standard of Second Class Honours with "very good marks" and "good marks" respectively.

P. & O. COMPANY.

Mr. E.V.D. Parr Appointed.
Local Superintendent.

The official announcement that Mr. E.V.D. Parr has succeeded the late Mr. E. A. Hewitt as Superintendent of the P. & O. Company in Hongkong, has given considerable pleasure, not only to the shipping public but also to his very many friends in the Colony. For some 12 years he has been a popular member of the staff in Hongkong, where he has been a very familiar figure.

Mr. Parr joined the staff of the P. & O. Company as early as 1889, as junior in the London office, and after remaining there for a period of five years he was sent to the East. Since then he has held responsible positions at Bombay, Calcutta, Yokohama and Shanghai. From the time he joined in the London office he has rapidly climbed the ladder in one of the biggest shipping Companies in the world and has given valuable services to the Company, which has shown that it highly appreciates the services he has rendered by promoting him to his present appointment.

When Mr. Parr first joined the Company it possessed a fleet of only 195,300 tons, but to-day its fleet comprises no less than 1,500,000 tons, including the vessels coming under the company's ownership since the taking over of the British India Company and the New Zealand Shipping Company. Mr. Parr has been acting as superintendent here since Mr. Hewitt's death, and we join with his many friends in congratulating him on his well-deserved promotion.

Land Sale.

At the Public Works Department, this afternoon, a sale by auction took place of Inland Lot No. 2218, Kennedy Road. The area of the land sold was 11,328 square feet, the annual rent being \$78. It was purchased at the upset price of \$2,205 by Mr. Li Sang-wang, the owner of the adjoining property.

THE FAR EAST IN
PARLIAMENT.

Excess Profits Duty.

(Nov. 29.) Mr. G. Trevelyan asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if his attention had been drawn to the effect of the excess profits duty upon the investment of spare funds in Government securities; was he aware that a rubber company which desired to invest \$10,000 in Five per cent. Treasury bills found that, as a result of doing so, its capital would be regarded as correspondingly reduced and its assessable profits increased by \$1,000, making it liable to an additional \$600 of duty; that as the income, derived from the Treasury bills would be \$500 the company would \$100 a year worse off through investing in Treasury bills than if it left the \$10,000 on current account earning no interest, and, in view of this discouragement to investment in Government securities, would he consider the desirability of adopting measures to exempt such securities from the operation of the excess profits duty rules as regarded investment.

Mr. McKenna writes in reply: My attention has been called to this matter. In the case mentioned the balance of advantage turns upon the question whether the investment would constitute a withdrawal of capital from employment in the business. The incentive to divert funds from business use to investment in Government securities varies in different cases, and the excess profits duty frequently operates to lessen any disadvantage attaching to such action. I see, therefore, no sufficient ground for taking measures of the character suggested.

Transferred German Steamers. (Nov. 30) Mr. Balfour, answering a question by Mr. Gerstman Stewart, as to whether a steamer lately wrecked on the Goodwin Sands was until quite recently a German steamer, said:—The vessel in question flew the German flag before the war. She was, however, under charter to a neutral firm, who were in possession of an option to purchase her. On the outbreak of war this firm sought permission to exercise their option, and His Majesty's Government, in consultation with their Allies, consented subject to certain stipulations, which had the object of ensuring that she could not possibly be run in the interest of the enemy. Five other enemy vessels have been transferred to neutral flags under somewhat similar circumstances. It is very improbable that at this period of the war their number will be increased. The shipwrecked vessel flew the American flag. The nationality of the crew is not known to the Admiralty, except that, in accordance with the conditions of transfer of flag, there are no enemy subjects among them.

Japan's Loan to Britain. (December 4.) Mr. McKenna, replying to Mr. Watt, said: I am glad to have this opportunity to inform the House that an agreement was signed last week with the Japanese Financial Commissioner in London on behalf of certain Japanese banks which have undertaken to issue British Exchequer bonds of the value of 100,000,000 yen to the public in Japan. The loan will have a currency of three years, and will be issued at par, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The loan is designed to assist in meeting liabilities in the United States of America, by taking advantage of the favourable rate of exchange in Tokyo with that country. The whole proceeds of the loan will be at once remitted to New York. The House, I am sure, will greatly appreciate the valuable assistance which our Allies have thus afforded us. (Cheers.)

The Netherlands Overseas Trust. Lord E. Cecil, invited by Sir H. Daisiel to state the terms and obligations entered into by Dutch merchants with the Netherlands Overseas Trust on condition of obtaining import licences, said:—There are different forms of contract and guarantee required by the Netherlands Overseas Trust of Dutch importers before permission to import is given. These vary according to the nature and

REVUE COSTUMES.

L.C.C. Refuse to Renew New
Middlesex Theatre Licence.

The London County Council, sitting to consider the recommendations of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee, refused by 38 votes to 3 to renew the licence for the New Middlesex Theatre, Drury Lane.

The Amalgamated Musicians' Union and the National Orchestral Association appealed against the renewal of the licence.

Mr. J. B. Williams, secretary of the Union, said that songs, and incidents of a questionable character had formed part of the performance, and he alleged that, notwithstanding the warning of the Committee certain incidents had been repeated without modification.

Mr. Graydon, the manager, stated in regard to a scene in which a lady appeared on the stage with practically nothing on but a muff, that when the muff was removed it revealed the ariste dressed in the costume of a "principal boy."

When the case of the London Hippodrome came up Mr. Johnson moved an amendment to make the renewal conditional upon the licensee giving an undertaking to exercise greater care in future to ensure that the performance was free from anything of an objectionable character.

He remarked that the London Hippodrome was the only show in London which he had cared to visit for a second time. He had taken his own boys and their friends there for happy, innocent amusement, and he was rather jealous for the Hippodrome's good name.

He quoted a number of newspaper criticisms in reference to the production of the revue "Flying Colours," on September 18, which took exception to an incident depicting a tailor measuring a fat lady for a dress.

Mr. Sylvani Mayer, K.O., for the Hippodrome, said the incident in question was withdrawn before the criticisms appeared. The management unreservedly gave an assurance that such an incident should not occur again. It was an unheeded incident.

General Smith-Dorrien had written a letter to the management stating that he had seen "Flying Colours," and he had seen nothing in the least suggestive in words or action. After a statement like that from the self-appointed censor, added counsel, it was unnecessary for him to say more.

Mr. Mayer having given the necessary undertaking, Mr. Johnson withdrew his amendment, and the renewal of the licence was confirmed.

value of the goods to be imported and the circumstances of the import. Generally speaking, it may be said that the following obligations have to be undertaken by the importer:—To deposit either securities with the trust or a money guarantee with a bank; to ship the goods by a steamship company which has subscribed to the Netherlands Overseas Trust conditions; that the goods and products manufactured therefrom are destined exclusively for use in Holland or for such re-export as is authorized by the trust; that the importer or buyer has a direct interest in the goods and is not a forwarding agent, nor an agent of a belligerent Government; and generally that all conditions imposed by the trust as regards delivery and disposal of the goods are observed.

THE SOUL OF ALSACE.

An Army of Crusaders.

With the French Army, Nov. 29.—Immediately south of Thann and the valley of the Thur the eastern line of the Vosges is continued by the foothills of the Ballon d'Alsace, and from any of these, and from one in particular, you get a nearer and more intimate view of the plain of Alsace than from the higher summits to the north.

From the slopes and base of Hartmannswillerkopf, far away on the left, the French and German trenches stretch southwards across the plain, at a distance of about 800 yards, towards Plettrichhausen and the Swiss frontier. Except for those two ugly yellow lines ruled across the plain like lines in the flat page of a notebook, there is hardly a sign or a sound of war. The tall chimneys of Mulhausen on the farther side of them are sending up thick, straight columns of black smoke into the still air. There the Germans are busy—but only on a surface. It would be a simple matter for the French to place guns in these hills which could destroy those chimneys. But that, for various reasons, they do not choose to do.

Their policy in Alsace is, however, influenced by a much stronger motive than the mere natural disinclination to destroy material wealth which they are confident will one day be restored to them. All of them, from the Government and the mill-owning staff-captain to the humblest peon in the ranks, have the feeling that Alsace and the Alsatians are properly part and parcel of France, and that one of their main duties in the present war is to release them from the oppressive domination of the German. That is also the feeling of the great mass of the Alsatians themselves, at all events in the district west of Mulhausen.

By way of a ballon d'essai, I repeated to a French officer particularly well placed for feeling the national pulse a statement which had been made to me that only 20 per cent. of the Alsatians are French at heart. "People who say that," he answered, "know nothing whatever about the present state of feeling in Alsace. There are, of course, in my district—the whole of the reconquered territory—a certain number of Germanophile and even pure Germans. But by far the greater proportion of the population are with us heart and soul, and hail us as their deliverers from the reign of barbarism."

Of the truth of that statement I saw everywhere unmistakable signs. When the little gamins by the wayside, all wearing bouquets de polices or Chasseurs' berets, cry Vive la France, their cry is a cry of joy, not of fear, as in one of the schools—the older part of which has been horribly mutilated by German shells—I visited three separate classes of children, mostly little girls of from four to nine years of age, each presided over by a sweet-faced religious in black robe and snow-white veil. Some months ago their only language was the Alsatian patois. Now they all speak French, and sing French songs, and the older ones are learned in French history (and the story of previous German invasions). They take to it all like ducks to water—after they have been cooped up in a wire-fenced chicken-run.

And it is the same with their elders. Here and there you come across a scowling face, the owner of which, obviously, Abbot Theobald of khaki even more than the khaki of the French soldier. But these faces are few and far between, and all along the valleys of the Thur and the Doller there is no question about it that the German is detested, and the Frenchman beloved. There is no mistaking the depth and sincerity of this feeling. The people of Alsace are a people who have awakened from a bad dream. They are revelling in the sweets of liberty, and are only looking forward to the day when all their kith and kin will share them with them.

So are the clergy—the old faith is a courteous cause, who have joined for this day since 1871, not the young, German-trained priests, whose German-fed

THE COLD SNAP.

Almost Freezing Point on the
Peak.

Hongkong for the past week or so has been experiencing a distinctly cold snap, which has made itself especially felt during the week-end. Though we have heard of no instances, in which freezing point has actually been recorded, a resident on the Peak states that his thermometer registered 33 this morning—one point above. At the Peak Tramway station, the reading at eight o'clock this morning was 38.

On enquiring at the Royal Observatory this morning, we were informed by the Director that the lowest reading registered during the week-end was 41.5, this being the minimum shade temperature. On several occasions a lower temperature has been recorded. In January last 39.3 was touched, while in 1893 the Observatory recorded 32. It should be explained that the Observatory does not take gross temperature, which under certain conditions, is often lower than the ordinary shade temperature. Mr. Claxton stated that he had heard of no frost on the Peak, but if last night had been clear instead of cloudy, there might easily have been hoar-frost.

Revenue Officer Imprisoned. A Chinese revenue officer, (No. 29) was this morning convicted by Mr. J. H. Wood of demanding money from junk people at Yeamati. He was sentenced to four months' hard labour. Mr. Lloyd gave evidence, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended.

superiority and conviction they mourn and despair. One of them I met in his church in the Doller Valley, where he had arranged for our entertainment a short recital on what is one of the most wonderful organs in the world. But it was different from any other organ recital that I have ever heard. Except for a blast of light round the altar and a faint glow high up in the organ-loft above the great west door the church was in complete darkness. And out of the darkness spoke—or so it seemed to me—the soul of Alsace and the soul of France, first in a triumphal processional march, the song of the captives delivered out of the captivity; then in the hymn of Gounod's Ave Maria—the voice of a suffering woman, crying to the Virgin Mother for help and comfort; then, on a lower step, the voice of a man, the crusader-soldier of France still with that note of prayer, and then, most wonderful of all, the singing of wordless songs of faith and triumph by a whole choir of marvellous voices, bass and tenor and alto, and treble—so faithful in its imitation of the human voice that you could have sworn that a real flesh and blood choir was concealed somewhere behind the screen of the organ-gallery, and yet more unearthly and spiritual than any singing that ever was.

It is easy to say that all this is not war, that it is, if you like, fanciful and sentimental. But it is, for all that, the spirit of Alsace and of France; it is the antithesis of Kultur. Behind and underlying all the magnificence and horror and matter-of-fact workaday industry of the war in these parts, there is, in the whole attitude of serious-minded French soldiers, and nearly all soldiers are necessarily serious-minded to-day—towards the relations between France and Alsace an extraordinary spirit of religious devotion. To a young captain with whom I spoke, he had been decorated for his bravery and the loss of an arm with the Croix de Guerre and the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and he was the first and only French soldier-major of the reconquered territory—the representative of the whole of Alsace, triumph than of a religious crusade. So it was to a famous African general and his Chief of Staff, with whom I went later in the evening, to a singing of Chateaubriand's Alpine all'gory, with the year and year of the trenches. And so it is, they both told me, and I believe, with the great mass of the French people, the priests and the spurs of the Vosges.

CIVIL CONSCRIPTION.

Text and Preamble of new
German Law.

The text of the new German "National Auxiliary Service Bill" (universal civil conscription) is as follows:—

1. Every male German subject between the ages of 17-60, if not called to colours, is liable to be enrolled for National Service during the war.

2. Under National Service is included, besides service under the Government or in Governmental institutions, especially work in war industry, in agriculture, in the nursing of sick and wounded, in munition production, in such other factories as have a direct or indirect bearing on the prosecution of war or the supply of the population with commodities. The control of the National Auxiliary Service is put in the hands of a specially established War Department attached to the Ministry of War.

3. The Bundesrat will issue the necessary instructions. It can punish for contraventions of the law by imprisonment up to one year and a fine of 10,000 marks, together or separately, or by arrest.

4. The law comes into force on the day of promulgation. The Bundesrat will fix the time for its abolition.

In the general preamble to the Act it is said:—

"War work has lacked until now that rigid, homogeneous conscription and regulation which alone is capable of raising the maximum amount of work to the highest possible degree, and of alone guaranteeing complete success. The concentration for this purpose of the whole German population which has not been called to colours, the utilisation for this high aim of the defence of the Fatherland of the national strength, is the problem to solve which the War Department has been created. The law establishes legal compulsion for national auxiliary service."

"As in military service, in the application of this law no consideration will be given to difference in social status. To extend the same compulsion to women appears to be unnecessary, as the work of German women, even without a special inducement, can be obtained in sufficient quantity."

UNION CHURCH GUILD.

The Union Church Guild's syllabus for the first session of the present year is as follows:—

January 10.—Lecture by the Hon. Mr. O. Severn. Subject: "British Malaya."

January 24. A Scottish Night arranged by Mr. G. M. Shaw.

February 7. Lecture by Mr. E. R. Dovey. Subject: "Milk and its Adulteration."

February 21. Magazine Evening arranged by Mrs. Macdonald.

March 7. Lecture by Rev. J. K. Macdonald. Subject: "The Norwegian Valleys and Fjords."

March 21. Paper read by Mr. F. M. Mohler. Subject: "The American Poets."

The Colony's Health.

During last week 69 cases of small-pox were notified in the Colony, of which 40 terminated fatally. One of the cases was imported, and the sufferers were two Portuguese and the rest Chinese. There was also one fatal case of diphtheria (Chinese) and one non-fatal occurrence of enteric fever, this being an imported Chinese case.

Won the Military Cross. The following extract is from the Times of November 15 under the Military cross honours list:—

"Second Lieutenant (Temp.) Lieut. John Paul Jordan, R.A. As F.O.O. he followed close behind the infantry and established telephonic communication with his battery, though his O.P. was blown in and his wire cut several times. Throughout the day he sent in valuable information." Lieut. Jordan is the eldest son of the late Mr. Paul Jordan, brother of Dr. Jordan, of Hongkong, and has been "somewhere in France" for the last ten months.

SIR W. ROBERTSON'S
WAR WARNING.

"Do the Right Thing; and
Do it in Time."

"You wonder how I think the war is going on," said Sir William Robertson, Chief of the General Staff, who visited Bradford College to unveil a cross erected in memory of the 159 Bradford boys who have fallen in the war.

"We have every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with what we have done up to date," he continued, "seeing the start we have made, and we may look forward to the future with complete confidence, subject to the condition that we do the right thing and do it in time. I cannot help but think that the whole Empire—and I am referring to the women as well as to the men, to the women who have worked so hard and who have given up so much—is fully ready to make any further sacrifices that its leaders may tell it are necessary in order ultimately to achieve complete victory and to insure that the supreme sacrifice which has been made by so many of the best of our manhood shall not have been made in vain."

"We are now passing through a time of some stress. It is not very great stress yet, but we must expect that it will be much greater in the future. We must remember that success in war, as in nearly everything else, invariably goes to those who show the greatest determination and who can best set their teeth. That is a remark that applies not merely to the soldier and the sailor, but to the people at home, from the highest to the lowest."

They owed a great debt to the Officers' Training Corps. He did not know where the country would have been without them. In the early days of the war many of these boys from the Junior Officers' Training Corps and from the Universities accompanied the first fine Army in the capacity of dispatch riders. He would never forget the fine work they did. No matter what time of the day or night, what weather, wet or fine, the dispatch riders were ready.

On one occasion during the retreat, when things were perhaps at their worst, it was necessary to get instructions to Headquarters. All his dispatch riders were out, and there was no one to send. Then two boys, who had been out for hours and were hot and tired, came in. He did not like to send them because they were not fit, and he told them that he could not send them. They said "Yes, sir, we will go." They went and got through, and he was glad to say they came back.

Later the War Office drew very much on the O.T.C. for officers of the armies created by Lord Kitchener. A foreign officer asked him, "How do you get your officers for these big armies?" He had only to point to the public school boys, who were not to be surpassed, and who he did not think could be equalled.

Junior Officers' Training Corps were now giving every year about 3,000 officers. What that meant they could guess from the fact that before the war the total number of officers entering the Army from all sources was about 700.

A ship's officer, named Frank Henry Bannister, was found drunk in Water Street, West Point, on Saturday night, and was so under the influence of drink that he had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a charge was preferred against him, and the case was adjourned for a week.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—At Peak, S.W. ROOMED, FURNISHED HOUSE, Tennis court, vegetable garden, March to October, \$145 per month. Apply Box 1253 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service in "The Telegraph.")

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Amsterdam, January 4.

The "Kolnische Volkszeitung" states that Germany's peace terms have already been communicated to President Wilson.

Washington, January 6.

The States Department states that President Wilson does not contemplate the issue of another Peace Note.

After a debate lasting three days the Senate rejected the motion approving President Wilson's Note to the Powers, and then adopted a Republican resolution approving merely the President's request for peace terms.

AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

Amsterdam, January 4.

The "Vossische Zeitung" states that the Austrian Emperor has summoned Count Julius Andrássy, the leading opponent of Count Tisza, to Vienna. The formation of a coalition cabinet is more probable than the immediate resignation of Count Tisza.

RAJAHS' GIFTS.

London, January 4.

A number of beautiful presents have been received from Rajahs for the great Red Cross sale at Christie's at the end of March.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

London, January 4.

The King will open the School of Oriental Studies at the end of February. The students' classes will begin on 15th January.

THE KITCHENER MEMORIAL FUND.

London, January 4.

The Kitchener National Memorial Fund now exceeds £400,000.

MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST.

London, January 5.

The "Daily Mail" states that Mrs. Cornwallis West has decided to retire from public work of all kinds.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES HANDS.

London, January 5.

The Radical M.P., Sir Henry Dalziel, has bought the "Pall Mall Gazette." Sir Henry is Managing Director of "Reynold's News-paper."

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

London, January 5.

The following sinkings are reported:—The steamers Leon (French), Odda (Norwegian), San Leandro (Spanish), Dimitrios, Goulondros, Aristotelis and Ciannaw (Greek).

London, January 6.

The sinking of the San Leandro has excited furious indignation in Spain. The Spanish Government has already repeatedly and vehemently protested against the sinking of Spanish vessels.

AN INDIAN APPOINTMENT.

London, January 4.

General Sir Edmund Barrow has been appointed a member of the Council of India in succession to General Sir C. C. Egerton.

London, January 5.

The "Times" states that General Barrow's appointment is unusually interesting under present circumstances and fittingly crowns a most distinguished career in the Indian Army. He has borne the brunt of much of the heavy additional work cast upon the India Office by the employment of Indian troops in so many theatres of war.

PRISONERS TAKEN IN 1916.

London, January 5.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states that the Allies in 1916 took 362,423 prisoners, exclusive of those taken in Egypt and East Africa.

The French took 78,500, of whom 28,060 were captured at Verdun and 51,540 on the Somme. The British took 40,500, the Italians 32,250, the Russians 400,000 and the Macedonian Army 11,173.

Estimates of the enemy's total casualties in France during 1916 place them at a million.

BRITAIN'S GREAT WAR LOAN.

London, January 5.

The forthcoming new great war loan is assured of a most favourable reception, not only by financiers but by the public generally. The terms have not yet been announced, but the prospectus is expected in the next few days. Sufficient is known to make it certain that the loan will be highly attractive, affording a long-dated investment with a rate of interest highly remunerative. There is a general belief that there will also be other attractions of a minor but substantial character. Part of the loan will be issued with dividends free of income tax.

London, January 5.

It is officially announced that the new war loan will be issued on Thursday.

London, January 6.

The issue of "the biggest loan in history" has dwarfed all financial questions.

The secret of the conditions is still carefully guarded, but the confidence in the market is shown in the fact that the price of gilt-edged securities has been steadily rising this week.

The general idea is that the loan will yield 5½ per cent. The "Times" forecasts that the loan will be unlimited in amount, and it expects that with conversions and new money it will represent the unprecedented amount of £2,000,000,000 (two thousand millions of pounds sterling).

In expectation of a rush the Bank of England has engaged outside premises. It is estimated that the prospectuses, etc., will require 300 tons of paper and will cost £15,000.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service in "The Telegraph.")

INDO-FRENCH TRADE.

London, January 5.

Regarding the mission to France, Messrs. Chadwick and Black will investigate the possibilities of the development of Indo-French trade. The "Times" expresses gratification that Mr. Chamberlain and the Raj have taken the preliminary step in the direction of giving effect to the policy of promoting Allied trade, laid down at the Paris conference. It points out that in some ways the task will be less complex than their investigation in Russia, since much data already exists regarding Indo-French commerce.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—An enemy raiding party entered our lines southward of Loos, where there was heavy fighting. The enemy was speedily driven out, leaving a number of dead. Some British are missing. We successfully exploded a mine northward of Givenchy and bombarded trenches opposite Les Boeufs and Gueudecourt, westward of Gommecourt and in the neighbourhood of Hill 60.

London, January 6.

A French communique states that there was considerable reciprocal artillery activity on the Woerw front.

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

London, January 5.

A wireless German official message states that the Germano-Bulgars have captured Braila, and adds that the Dobrudja is now cleared of the enemy.

THE KAISER'S BOMBAST.

Amsterdam, January 6.

It is officially stated that the Kaiser, in an Order to the Army and Navy, states: Our enemies have refused my offers of peace. They desire Germany's destruction. Before God and humanity I declare the heavy responsibility for further terrible sacrifices rests on our enemies who do not want the understanding offered by me. With God's help our arms will enforce it.

INDIA AND THE WAR CABINET.

London, January 6.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, interviewed by Reuter, said he was in correspondence with the Viceroy regarding the selection of two representatives of India on the Imperial War Cabinet. The Imperial Government's formal recognition of India's great assistance in the war and of her position in the Empire would give great satisfaction in India and would be well received in the Dominions. He had received communications from Dominion soldiers, especially of the forces which were engaged in Gallipoli, highly praising the gallantry of the Indian troops and the devotion of the Indian bearer companies.

THE KAISER AND HIS DISCIPLES.

Amsterdam, January 5.

The Archduke Frederick and General Hoetzendorf (Austrian Chief of Staff) lunched with the Kaiser at Headquarters. There were also present the Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria, General von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff, and General Jekoff (Bulgarian Chief of Staff).

The Kaiser bestowed the Order of Merit on the Archduke.

HOPES OF VICTORY.

Paris, January 6.

General Nivelle, Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front, in a New Year address to the Army, said:

"You can look back on the past year with pride. You smashed Germany's biggest onslaught at Verdun, and you proved your evergrowing superiority on the Somme. In rivalry with your British comrades you will make 1917 a year of victory."

A BIG WAR CONFERENCE.

London, January 6.

Mr. Lloyd George's arrival in Rome was a big surprise. The French party includes M. Briand (French Premier), General Lyatte (French Minister of War) and M. Thomas (French Minister of Munitions), while General Palatinus represents Russia.

The fact that Rome has been selected for what is likely to be the biggest War Conference has aroused great enthusiasm in Rome, where Mr. Lloyd George is already a popular hero, and as regarded as the most tangible proof to the whole world of the absolute accord of the Allies.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Reservists Blow Up a Bridge.

London, January 6.

The "Times" correspondent at Smyrna says it is reported that Greek Reservists have blown up a bridge south of Larissa in order to impede the transport of Royalist troops to Peloponnesus (in compliance with the Allies' demands).

Piræus, January 6.

The United States Government has protested to the Greek Government against the robbery and ill-treatment of an American subject by Greek soldiers on December 2nd and demands full inquiry and compensation.

MR. F. C. SELOUS KILLED.

London, January 6.

Mr. F. C. Selous, the famous hunter of big game, who has been serving in the Legion of Frontiersmen in East Africa, has been killed in action.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, January 6.

The trade returns for 1916 are as follows:
Imports £244,162,379
Exports £266,546,212
The Imports show an increase of £27,220,329, and the Exports an increase of £121,677,764.
The imports for December were £25,406,306 showing an increase of £5,078,391; the exports amounted to £29,023,460, showing an increase of £2,060,941.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS. b. \$700

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$375

North Chinas n. t. 150

Unions s. \$910

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$255

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$155

H. K. Fires n. \$375

SHIPPING.

Douglases sa. \$1154

Steamboats b. \$20

Indos (Def.) s. \$134

Indos (Prof.) s. \$46

Shells n. 108/-

Ferries s. \$38

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$128

Malabons n. \$37

MINING

Kallans n. 36/-

Langkats n. t. 22

Raubos n. \$240

Tronohs n. 31/8

Urals n. 32/3

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$36

Kowloon Docks b. \$126½

Shai Docks n. t. 89

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.

Centrais s. \$101

H. K. Hotels s. \$115

Land Invest. b. \$95

H'phreys Est. b. \$6.83

K'loon Lands s. \$35

Shai Lands n. t. 91

West Points s. \$83

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. x. d. t. 145

Kung Yiks n. t. 14½

Shai Cottons n. t. 115

Yangtzepeeps n. t. 6½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$8½

China Light & P. b. \$4.75

Providents b. \$8.81

Dairy Farms n. \$25½

Green Islands b. \$11.65

H. K. Electrics n. \$53

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$160

Ropes n. \$34½

Steel Foundries n. \$94

Trams, Low Level sa. \$7.00

Trams, Peak, old n. \$10

Trams, Peak, new n. \$1

Laundries n. \$31

U. Waterboats n. \$16.00

Watsons b. \$6½

Wm. Powells b. \$6.25

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY JANUARY 8, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/4 ¼

Demand 2/4 5/16

30 d/s 2/4 ¾

60 d/s 2/4 ½

4 m/s 2/4 9/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore par

T/T Japan 109 ¼

T/T India 171 Nom.

Demand, India 171 Nom.

T/T San Francisco 55 ¾

co & New York 135 ¼

T/T Java Nom.

T/T Manila 326

T/T France 326 ¼

Demand, Paris 326 ¼

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/5 1/16

4 m/s. D/E 2/5 3/16

6 m/s. L/C 2/5 5/16

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/5 5/16

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 57

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. Francs 3.38

6 m/s. Francs 3.43

Demand, Germany 55 ¾

T/T Bombay 171 Nom.

Demand, Bombay 171 Nom.

T/T Calcutta 171 Nom.

Demand, Calcutta 112

Demand, Manila par

On Haiphong 24½ prem.

On Saigon 2½ prem.

On Bangkok 65 ¼

Sovereign 8.40 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 51.20

Bar Silver, per oz. 36 ¼

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese ... 2 cts pieces 3½% dis.

Chinese ... 10 " 3½% dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.

Hongkong 10 " "

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

1.30 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

2.00 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

2.30 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

3.00 A.M. to 3.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

3.30 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

4.00 A.M. to 4.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

4.30 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

5.00 A.M. to 5.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

5.30 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

6.00 A.M. to 6.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

6.30 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

7.00 A.M. to 7.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

7.30 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

8.00 A.M. to 8.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

8.30 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

9.00 A.M. to 9.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

9.30 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

10.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

11.00 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

11.30 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

12.00 A.M. to 12.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

12.30 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

1.00 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

1.30 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

2.00 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

2.30 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

3.00 A.M. to 3.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

3.30 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

4.00 A.M. to 4.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

4.30 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

5.00 A.M. to 5.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

5.30 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

6.00 A.M. to 6.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

6.30 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

7.00 A.M. to 7.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

7.30 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

8.00 A.M. to 8.30 A.M. " 15 Min.

8.30 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

